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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0493973

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Deepak Godara

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/09/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Mukherjee Nagar.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Pitam 27/8/22

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution is regarding the distribution of powers between the central and regional govt. It's a structural part taken from GoI Act 1935.

It consists (Article 246) (A-246) → Residuary → centre

Union List — 100 subjects
State List — 47
Concurrent List — 66 subjects.

Time to review seventh schedule

① securing more power to state govts.
↳ State govt's are dependent on centre for grants and have responsibility more. e.g DISCOM issue

② Balance between states and central power to review and look it proportionely.

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③ Also suggested by Rajmannar, Anandpur Sahib Resolution, West Bengal Memorandum

↳ Recently various CM's like Telangana ~~asked~~ commented on it.

④ More fiscal autonomy to states.

↳ Article 293, Their own source of revenue (grants)

as states spend 60% of CAPEX (capital expenditure)

⑤ To make state more competitive.

↳ TNadu Model (Health), Kerala Model (Education)

However various committees like

Punchi → on concurrent Discussion with states

Sarkaria → residuary to concurrent

Also NCRCW (National commission to review working of constitution) has said if constitutional morality, State Councils (A263) are used then there will be less fight between centre and state. Hence a look with engaging states to look for 7th Schedule is need of hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) is a mechanism in which cases are resolved in online mode using the digital media platforms.

During COVID pandemic the complex procedures judiciary was not able to deliver efficiently

Advantages of ODR

(1) fast dispatch of cases → As c to NJDG (Judicial data grid) 3.5 crore cases are pending in all courts.

(2) Reduced expenses on justice delivery
↳ physical movement reduced.

(3) Experts can be used in multiple

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cases

eg e-Commerce companies have done such provision.

(4) Access to justice for all : usually Normal man dont approach courts. this fear can end

Challenges Associated

(1) Judiciary & ADR level → lack of ICT infrastructure
→ willingness is lacking
→ No extra budget

(2) Govt level → No political will
↳ lack of (cyber data protection laws (personal))

(3) citizens → Digital divide
↳ awareness is low
↳ cyber Threats

Way out
→ NJDA (National Judicial Infrastructure Authority)
→ awareness in public
↳ ICT infrastructure in courts

Hence if this is ensured we can ensure justice and its access to all citizens (Article 39A)

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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th Schedule of Indian constitution provides (Article 246) for legislative division of powers; A255 – Article 263 → Administrative

Article 264 – Article 293 → financial

But still we see there are conflicts among centre and states.

↳ Governor reserving Bill and not sending to President (T.N. Anti NEET)

↳ Agencies CBI, ED against state employees & Govt (Maharashtra)

↳ issues over GST compensation less.

↳ Bill (Electricity Bill) DISCOMS by Centre → opposed by state govt

↳ freebies issue (Revri culture by PM Modi)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for disputes

① Centralising tendency for federalism (Tor jenny)

↳ Article 356, 352, 200, 213
(emergency) (president assent in ordinance).

② discretionary power to Governors

↳ Article 200 to reserve a Bill.

③ misuse of power → Doctrine of colorable legislation e.g 3 farm Bills (Agriculture state subject).
CBI (police state subject)

④ fiscal issues
cess & surcharge → 20% of total revenue

Hence recommendations of Sarkaria & Punchi commission to consult state on concurrent Bills and during governor to be used and Constitutional morality to be used to reduce the disputes

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India have adopted for a parliamentary democracy. And inputs from civil society strengthens a democracy. Lobbying is a practice by pressure group to influence the political decisions of Govt in policy implementation.

Framework for lobbying will provide a formal way and engaging with pressure groups for better decisions.

Participative governance

(1) more quality input as parliamentary work is voluminous.

▷ Farm Bills returned due to engagement.

② Expertise in decision making

Parliamentary Standing Committees can engage with stakeholders.

▷ FICCI, ASSOCHAM for money supply

③ Check on illegal lobbying

▷ caste, religion based

▷ advantage to certain Business

eg Adani group Allegations

④ fairplaying field for all stakeholders

⑤ check on excess corporate lobbying

However issues → may lead to exclusion of certain sectors (poor, marginals)

→ undue advantage to certain groups

→ Discrimination by court

Hence by debate and discussion with all stakeholders it will be right time to adopt a framework for lobbying.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Last decade the growth rate of digital penetration is very High in India. With programs like Digital India, Skill India, Startup India, Govt (e-governance) is encouraging open technology instead of proprietary.

FOSS & Digital platforms are that provide open access to citizens

↳ DigiLocker → UPI, BHIM
↳ PM-COVIN App in COVID. → (e-NAM)
↳ PRIME, SECURE AI platform (e-Courts)
↳ RTI 2005. → NeGP → online Aadhar

True potential still unrealised

① very few people use BHIM UPI
50% are in Cash payments
RBI report.

② users using COVIN was limited to

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

cities. and didnt go much in rural India.

③ few users on DigiLocker

Reasons

① Digital Divide, regional divide
people dont have access to mobiles
only 700M have internet connections.

② lack of Digital Infrastructure

③ Quality of Service vis-a-vis private is very low.

④ Cyber crimes & no personal data protection Law

⑤ lack awareness among citizens.

way forward → BharatNet Speed to be ↑.
→ Broad Band network free wifi
e.g Delhi CM wifi
→ Access to mobiles
→ personal Data protection law

India ranked 100th in e-governance Index
Hence the need is to boost Infrastructure in governance & improve good governance

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGO are non-state and non-business (profit making) organisation that work for society welfare & environment.

eg → Na2 foundation
↳ ADR

Social safety valve

→ during COVID NGO's delivered ~~social~~ education

→ ensuring justice → Shakti vani → that panchayat Ban
→ Na2 foundation → LGBTQ rights

→ ensure social justice
↳ public service → employment.

Principal vehicles & communities voice

① To ensure the social justice

▷ Bilkis Bano case NGO's helped

her get justice. & SC to look her criminals go.

② To environment justice & redressals

↳ NGOs help the poor to speak their voice

③ Bridge the ~~voice~~ gap between Govt & people

↑ Govt
NGO
↓ people

④ Taking democracy to grass root level.

eg rural areas

Thus NGO's are major element of social justice. But they should not be caste, religion based, and help society. NSA Ajit doval said they can be used state of war. Hence NGO's needs to be very socially inclusive.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISION IAS

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना

Candidates must not write on this margin

Covid pandemic lockdown once again shown the importance of Mental Health which is overlooked by Individuals in India.

Mental Healthcare Act 2017

↳ To Bring awareness in Health (mental)

↳ treatment of Individuals by Institutional mechanism

↳ Capacity Building of Doctors

Sluggish & various issues

① The awareness is very Low in mental Health care.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Social Stigma in society didn't promote culture of showing mental Health in society.

(3) No Behavioral change in Society

(4) Lax in Implementation of Law as very few doctors are there for mental Health.

way forward
- Awareness generation
- good institutional system (Act
- More funding on the Act
- Role models can work

Hence mental Health have to be tackled and social Stigmas to be broken and Behavioural change with Institutional framework will work.

VisionIAS

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The mimic of MGNREGA Urban employment Guarantee scheme was discussed in Union Budget - 2022-23 by Finance minister.

UEGC is a scheme that will ensure minum day work to urban poor in unskilled workforce.

Right Time for scheme

① UN Population Perspective Report has said urbanisation will be curbed in 3 countries India, Nigeria, China. Hence its right time.

② 35% population lives in slums who dont have skills & No work.

③ Provide jobs security to them

④ It will end urban poverty which is high as compared to rural areas. (Economic - Survey 2019-20)..

⑤ To utilize demographic dividend (2018-2055)

⑥ Help reduce Inequalities in India which are increasing A/c (World Inequality report) lowest 50% recieve only 10% salary

Hence it is right time to bring the scheme.

as Article-38 provide for social economic justice in society

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Vision IAS

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently the attention of Geopolitics has shifted towards Indian Ocean region in last decade. In this regard BIMSTEC holds great significance for India.

BIMSTEC is a socio-economic, scientific cooperation in Bay of Bengal region.

members: India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Bhutan.

BIMSTEC And aspiration in IOR

(1) Geostrategic → as India is Net Security provider in the region. engaging other will strengthen this.

↳ ensuring safety of SLOC, critical chokepoints (sea lanes of communication)

↳ To counter China as Chinese ship Yuan wang-5 on Sri Lanka Coasts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Geopolitical → Help in Act East policy that will enrich Indo-pacific ocean Initiative

↳ Indo-pacific economic framework for prosperity

(3) Geoeconomical → 70% of sea trade happen via IOR. Hence open, inclusive ocean is important.

(4) Geomilitary → Project Mausam will enhance our relation and consequently strategy for Indian ocean.

(5) In exploring marine economy (Blue)

↳ polymetallic nodules, rare metals.

Indian Initiatives
- → IORA
- → BBIN - MVC (motor vehicle) Bhutan Bangladesh
- → Kaladan multimodal project
- → India - Myanmar - Thailand Highway

Hence BIMSTEC plays an important role for Indian ocean strategy.

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The growing political environment in Indian Neighbourhood provides importance for adopting of Gujral Doctrine.

Four given by AK Gujral (foreign minister) Principles are

(1) India will help Neighbours and follow Neighbourhood first policy

(2) It will not ask for reciprocity.

Relevance with relevance to immidiate neighbours at present time.

(1) Issues in Neighbourhood can be resolved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Building Trust with Neighbours

▷ Sri Lanka Best time as it will Help in (marine security) & Indo-pacific Strategy

▷ Radar system to maldives

③ doing away with Big Brother Syndrome on rule Based South Asia

▷ Nepal → "Roti Beti Ka Nata"

▷ Bangladesh (Largest benefitter of) LoC credit

④ revive multilateral institutions

↳ SAARC, BIMSTEC based on democratic institutions

Advantages

① Help in Geostrategic → Act East policy

② Security → Internal → Golden crescent
→ maritime → Srilanka.

③ Helps in checking infiltration Rohingya

④ River-water disputes

Hence India can make a good South Asia relation then only image of "Vishv guru" can be established.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has opted for parliamentary Democracy & the Accountability of executive to Parliament is important for working of Democracy.

Officers of Parliament refers to the officers who hold a special seat (statutory or constitutional) in parliament.

- Officers of Parliament
  - President (Article 54)
  - Attorney General
  - Speaker (Article-93)
  - Vice president (Article-66)
  - Secretary to L.S / R.S

Pivotal Role

① President → All Bills are signed by him.

→ Special address.

→ Pocket, Absolute veto power

Zail Singh → pocket veto.

→ reconsider a Bill to Parliament if passed.

→ Declare a pty in hung assembly.

→ Promulgate ordinance (Article-123). on behalf of Parliament

→ Declare emergency → financial
→ National
→ president rule.

(2) Speaker → Declare a money Bill (A-110)
↳ Decide on Anti Defection (10th schedule)

preside on J.S Article-108.

declare a member suspended, Healthy debate

(3) Vice president → ex-officio of R.S
↳ Decorum of House.

(4) Attorney General → To represent govt in courts.

(5) Secretary to decide agenda and provide ministerial secretary.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitutional & Statutory provisions for impartial functioning

(1) 10th Schedule (Article 105) regarding Disqualification Speaker.

▷ Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy resigned from party.

(2) Article 110, 117 money Bill & Finance Bill.

(3) veto powers to President

(4) Rules of House provides speaker, vice-president to be a final interpretor

(5) Hence Healthy debate without party politics.

But usually it is seen they support party in power. We need independent, impartial officers like Rajendra Prasad, Venkatesh Naidu to ensure the dignity of such officer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Finance Commission is the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism"
Ambedkar

Article 280 lays down that finance commission to be set up by Parliament

Composition 5 member 1+4

Role in balancing fiscal federalism

① Terms of reference → To decide the fiscal distribution vertically & Horizontally b/w states & Cent(ure)

② To define the criteria of such distribution.

③ Any other recommendation president may demand.

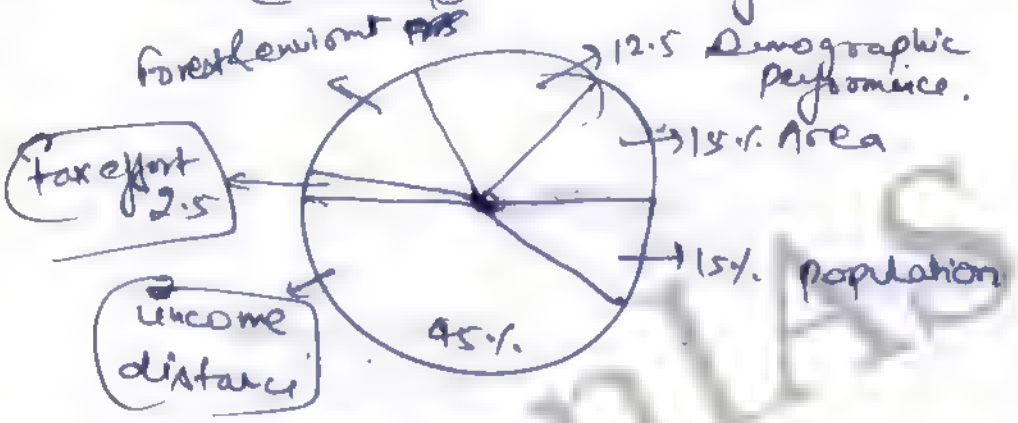
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) To enhance economic stability.

(5) ~~[illegible]~~

Recommendations of 15th FC

(1) The criteria decided for devolution



(2) To devolute 41% (earlier 42%) to state pool as J&K was made a UT.

(3) To reduce the portion of cess & surcharge (20%) on it, in central govt part

(4) Urban local Bodies → To increase their own source of revenue generation. (50% currently).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) To improve & devolve more power to PRI (panchayat raj institutions)

(6) for Disaster management → more money to SDRF & NDRF. and follow Sendai Guidelines.

(7) GST → The content of States & more power to them.

However FC lacks some real powers → recommendations ~~only~~ not Binding → Not a permanent Body.

↓

Head are mostly Bureaucrats.

Hence FC (A-280) should be made a permanent Body and Centre should accept its grants (Sarkaria Commission)

Recently it is also working on freebies & PRBM rules. Hence it is a very imp constitutional regulatory Body for federalism.

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and fair elections are the Basic requirement for the democracy Also they are part of Basic Structure Doctrine.

Article 324 gives Election Commission powers to conduct elections freely.

Model code of Conduct refers to the guidelines by ECI from the day of announcement of elections.

Currently MoC is not enforceable by EC.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Statutory Backing to Model code of Conduct

① It will empower the Election Commission to take enforce steps if it is violated.

▷ Hate speech → caste, religion based

as it is said in India "people don't cast their vote they vote, their cast"

② Increasing use of social media, is hard to track if tracked they don't come under Sec-126A RPA.

③ The social media use will be checked

④ Reduction of corruption in elections.

▷ Bengal election "wine bottles caught"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Strict action against MLA's/MP's or violators will encourage public trust in elections.

(6) Increase voter turnout as people have trust

(7) But with this there will be issues → Proper Administrative machinery for EC as it is dependent on govts proper power to take action

Hence an ammendment to RPA 1951 is simple procedure and should be done as early as possible. TN Seshan also recommended for statutory model code of conduct, to ensure that elections (festivals) of democracy are celebrated cheerfully.

Visionias

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Last decade of 21st century have been a "revolution of digital" with initiatives like Digital India, Startup India Globalisation and opener of market.

In this regard CCI (competition Commission of India) role have been into light as big MNC's like GAFA have undue advantage over small companies.

Market Disruptions

① Undue advantage to companies
↳ e-Commerce Amazon, flipkart showing some Brands at top.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) No transparency in working
↳ Algorithms are not known.

(3) No Grievance redressal mechanism or very poor.

(4) Micro-targetting, No Net Neutality
Need for fair & fair competion

(1) To help smaller companies
↳ MSME's, cooperatives

(2) To provide consumer right to choose

(3) protection of Digital Rights

Hence the need arises to revamp CCI (or Reform)

(1) More power in reference to Digital media and e-markets.

(2) To make more ICT infrastructure in CCI to check growing

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ICT speeds

(3) Capacity building of staff to new technologies → IoT, AI, Big data.

(4) To carry out Audit of such Big firms

(5) To ensure (Net Neutrality) (recommended by Ak Bhargava Committee).

(6) To ensure e-consumer rules are followed

(7) Safeguards rights of consumers.

Hence By these reforms CCI will be able to tackle the growing ICT culture otherwise it will be late and short firms will be at disadvantage.

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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle Blowing refers to condition when any employee of company comes out with the Business policy that is doing harm to society or Environment.

▷ Snowden revelations of US secret information.

Need for effective whistle Blowing mechanism

① whistle blowers security has to be ensured to promote this culture

② good for society as it exposes "unethical Business practice"

Gandhi's "Commerce w/o Morality"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ & are whistleblowers from legal hurdles & threats.

▷ Satendra Dubey was killed in 2017 (NHAI scam exposure).

▷ Facebook whistleblowing case.

④ To ensure CSR and good Business ethics ▷ Infosys

⑤ Lack of job security

Both in public & private

① Both work for social welfare of society and whistleblowing bring justice.

② private are more profit oriented & engage in unethical practices

Hence to come out for whistleblowing in private is more tough

(3) loss of job in private is very easy; Employee is laid off quickly Hence private require more protection.

(4) Informal culture of private companies
▷ not following CSR, Business ethics

Hence Govt should quickly come up with law whistleblower Act 2013 to give it life and promote cultural, organisational ethics & protection to whistleblowers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are formed by persons of similar interest who come together and work for maximising of profit. 97th constitution Ammendment gave constitutional status to Cooperatives and inserted Article 43B Article 19(1) to form cooperative & part IX-B.

Indian cooperatives have done a remarkable work but eg AMUL

still there is poor performance

① Corruption in cooperatives due to nexus between politicians & leaders

② No regular elections. leads to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

reduced transparency in cooperatives

(3) only limited to western part of India → GJ & Maharashtra.

(4) lack of credit facility to cooperatives to go for "economy of scale"

(5) limited to certain sectors only
↳ Agriculture (milk)
↳ Fertilisers (IFFCO)

(6) lack of ICT infrastructure and govt support.

(7) cooperation between centre & states is lagging.

Rights by Govt of India

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Setup of Ministry of cooperatives to boost cooperative movement.

② cooperation with State govt to check on corruption, elections of cooperatives

③ PM Mudra Yojana, PM Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission to work & Boost cooperative

▷ IFFCO developed NANO liquid urea

④ Reservation of women, SC, ST and making cooperatives inclusive

⑤ Linking cooperatives with KVK, FPO's etc.

Also Govt is working National Cooperative policy that will realise the PM's vision "Sahkarta se Samridhi"

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

COVID lockdown have shown the lags in India's Health care system.

PPP model is a public private model that can be used to remove these lags.

Gaps in India's Healthcare

(1) Doctor to patient ratio 1:1456
WHO recommends 1:1000

(2) Poor PHC & WHC (Wellness & Health) and very low service delivery

(3) 65% population rural & only 30% doctors in rural India

(4) lack of ICT in private & public sectors

(5) only 35% Hospitals in rural India.

(6) No data of many in Ayushman Bharat (patients).

(7) ASHA workers are low paid.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

How PPP will address them

① Improving credit availability to Hospitals & doctors.

② Efficiencies in Healthcare sector.
→ 50% patients not satisfied by "AYUSHMAN BHARAT"

③ Take Hospitals to rural India to reduce the divide

④ Improvement of PHC (primary Healthcare centres).
▷ Delhi Mohalla Clinic / District Hospitals model.

⑤ "UBI" (universal Basic Insurance to Health sector; without private it is not possible

⑥ Help in data driven economy
"National Digital Health mission"

⑦ Linking with ASHA workers & NGO's to improve

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Quality delivery.

(8) Improvement of good quality Infrastructure in rural areas as well as private areas

But problems like → profit oriented
→ delayed projects
→ quality compromise
→ reduced cooperation

Kelkar committee on PPP said if good cooperation & tracking is done then it can be success

Hence as suggested by 'National Health Policy 2017' the time has come to bring reforms in Healthcare sector and increase spending to 5-6% GDP so that India achieve IDH - 3 good Health & well Being.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Education Policy 2020 was launched as the new economic system being corporated in Indias education system and to make inclusive education.

NEP 2020 & commendable vision

1. To increase gross enrollment ratio at all three levels → primary, secondary, Higher education
2. setting up of SEZ (special education zones) in Backward areas
3. 5+3+3+2 framework
4. flexible exit option in graduation
5. flexible subject selection
6. New subjects like AI, cyber security
7. vocational Training
8. Industry linkage.
9. Digital initiatives → DIKSHA, National Digital Library

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But its success will be decided by integrating with other initiatives

① Health & education goes hand in hand
Healthy education. No good Health student no good education.

② Schools & Higher education to join with Industry → Vocational education

③ girls, vulnerable children (SC/ST) drop out due to social factors
- patriarchal mindset
- child marriages
- social safety

④ Parents to follow fundamental duty (Article 51A) to compulsory educate the children

⑤ Improvement in centre & state relation for education (education → concurrent list

⑥ private institutions to be made important in NEP 2020

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Govt Initiatives

- STEM
- PM Skill India
- Startup India
- National Health policy 2017
- National Child policy 2013
- ADP (Aspirational district programme)
- Mid day Meal
- ICDS,

Way out

1. Improved quality education (SDG-4) by Teachers
2. Imparting soft skills
3. school Infrastructure ICT Improvement
4. reducing drop out rates.
5. success of ICDS + Mid day → good education
6. good Health of children (Global Hunger Index 101 rank) to be improved.
7. Anaemia in children NFHS-5 is low

Hence there has to be convergence of all such schemes to make NEP success because "padhega India Tabhi Badhega India"

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Indian PM visited G-7 summit in Germany where IPEF (Indo-pacific economic framework) for prosperity was ~~launched~~ discussed.

Aims of IPEF

1. To engage Indo-pacific countries informally
2. To counter china.
3. Get an FTA so no economic concerns ✓ Joe Biden

4 pillars of IPEF

- Trade & supply chain
- Decarbonisation clean energy
- Infrastructure
- tax & corruption

Born from collective desire

1. To ensure supply chains are not disrupted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

▷ In pandemic SC (supply chain) disrupted
▷ SC dependent on China

(2) To check aggression of China
▷ China - Taiwan military drills near Taliban
▷ S. Coast, South China sea

(3) To work for clean energy & climate change as climate change is an issue for ASEAN Nations.

(4) To ensure fair Tax regime like DTAA (double tax Agreement) to avoid BEPS (Base erosion Profit sharing)

(5) To ensure free, open, inclusive open Indo-pacific.

Concerns for India

(1) undermine existing institutions
▷ QUAD. and shift India from US Indo-pacific strategy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) India is net security provider in Indo-pacific and still not part of MSP (Minerva security Partnership) a US led Initiative to counter China.

(3) No legal & Binding commitments done so far.

Hence India should see IPEF as a weapon for "Act East Policy", Indo-pacific ocean initiative, economic engagement (as India opted out of RCEP).

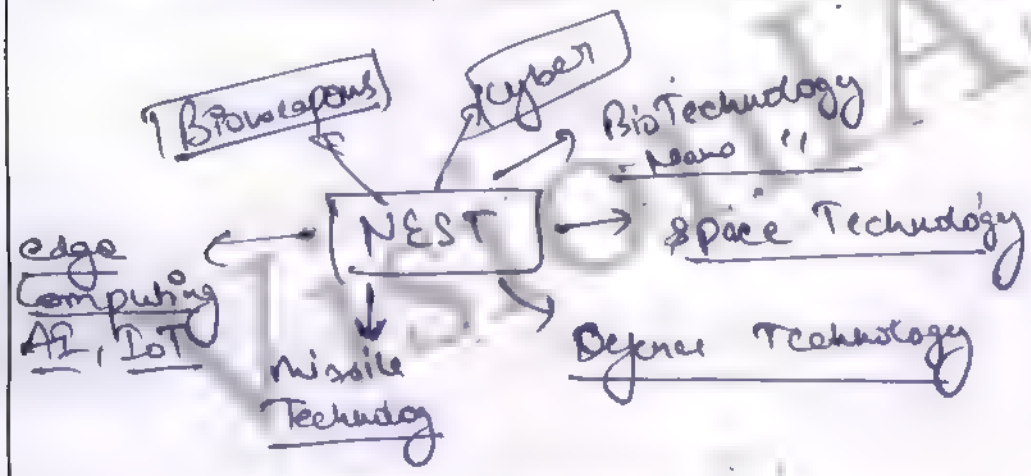
As PM Modi said IPEF rest on 3T (trust, transparency, Timeliness) to make it a success in Indo-pacific region.

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Last year the NEST (New and Emerging Strategic Technologies) division was set up in Foreign Ministry to take decisions in geopolitical solutions in NEST.



Need to prioritise & Techno-diplomacy

① for advancement in space sector and Research and development.

② Geostrategic → watch on Indo-pacific as India is Net security Provider.

India gave Maldives a radar system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Geo-political → Need on multilateral institutions BRICS, QUAD

India - US → GEMOA, BECA, LOMCASA

Indo - Japan → LUPEX mission

(4) Development in Cyber technologies as space is an open theatre of war → China establishing space station

↳ weaponisation of outer space

↳ CYBER Terrorism ▷ Russia - Ukraine war

▷ China on Mumbai power cut

Kundankulam Nuclear project

(Critical Infrastructure)

(5) Defence Technology

Russia → S-400 to counter Chinese aggression on LAC.

▷ Brahmos Ind - philipines $400 M

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Space missions

↳ India - Russia Gaganyaan mission

↳ INSPACE, NSIL launching satellites of Brazil last year.

(7) Digital technologies

↳ IOT, AI, Defence,

↳ Pegasus (Israel)

Hence to reduce the complexities of NCST the new division will help India in prioritising India's strength and cooperation with other nations to help Indian National Interest.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ है। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत मे खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर ले कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0493973

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Deepak Godara

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Mukherjee Nagar.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Pikam 28/8/22

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस सीमा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal Policy of a economy refers to the policy dealing with govt budgeting taxes, subsidies, capital expenditure (CAPEX) etc.

Components of fiscal policy
- → Capital expenditure
- → revenue expenditure
- → taxes (Direct & Indirect)
- → GST
- → Wealth Tax
- → Govt schemes: NFSA, DBT

Reducing Income inequality

(1) By Taxing the rich & wealthy
- → wealth tax
- → Green tax
- → Direct Tax is progressive in nature.
- → upto 8 lac very low income tax (Income Tax)

(2) By giving money & Benefits to poor
- ↳ By PM-KISAN, fertiliser subsidy
- ↳ NFSA
- ↳ reduce expenditure of poor by such benefits
- ↳ Health → PM-Ayushman Bharat → 6 crore families
- ↳ Education → Article 21A ; RTE 2008 free & compulsory education

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) ensuring Trickle down effect reaches poor sections
- ▷ Minimum wages (4 Labour Codes)
- ▷ CSR on welfare etc

Poorest & Downtrodden part of growth

---

(1) By skill development → Skill India Mission
- ↳ National Apprenticeship Training Scheme
- ↳ ASEEM PORTAL etc.
- ↳ e-Shram

(2) By utilising Demographic dividend
- ↳ Startup Culture, MSME's, SHG, NGO

(3) By providing employment
- → MGNREGA
- → Urban MGNREGA
- → City economy
- → E-NAM

A/c Global Inequality report India is most unequal country (top 10% → 78% wealth)
Hence fiscal policy if in right direction can reduce Inequality (SDG-11)

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitizing land records is under process as land reform can boost the country's development eg China, West Bengal, Kerala.

Ensuring land Reforms

(1) clear picture of land inequalities

A/c to Agriculture survey Avg land Holding is 1.15 Hectare (2015) in India.

(2) Help Govt in executing land records & checking loopholes.

(3) Resolution of Disputes by digitization becomes fast.

(4) Increase in Property tax

Also Indian Judiciary is having

near about 60% cases regarding land reforms. (National Judicial Data Grid)

lessening judiciary's Burden

① faster dispatch of justice to poor & vulnerable section. via digitalisation.

② Help judiciary to focus on other issues → criminal, civil cases once they are solved.

③ reduction in further cases.

Measures taken
- → SVAMITVA scheme in village areas
- → Digital records by blockchain (MH) govt
- → Land Ceiling Act.

Hence this can be a watershed movement in helping the country's development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently in SC there was a wide debate on freebies culture (free subsidies) as many states are facing fiscal crisis.

- ▷ MH, Telangana, TN Discom's loss was 80% (75 000 crore in 2021 in country NITI Aayog.
- ▷ Debt - GDP ratio is increasing beyond limit
- ▷ Fiscal deficit widening

Need to rationalise

① To ensure sustainable fiscal policy otherwise fiscal Deficit may widen ▷ crisis like Sri Lanka were due to freebies

② To focus on capital expenditure

Advantages → reduced capital output ratio
→ generates employement
→ capital assets using Investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Non-merit subsidies (Discounts, electricity) push burden on State govt & injustice to Taxpayers Money.

(4) To improve Tax - GDP ratio (16% at present)

(5) More spending on Infrastructure projects
↳ NIP, Bharatmala, Digital India

Way Ahead
→ State Govt's need to feel the source
→ following of FRBM Act
→ Finance Commission (Art 280) to check the irrationality

RBI in report 'States GDP & fiscal health' have also pointed issue. Hence there is need to rationalise Non-merit subsidies to ensure good fiscal Health

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation refers to irrigation practice that saves water by avoiding run-off water and improved water efficiency

Types
- Fertigation
- Drip irrigation
- Sprinkler Irrigation

To promote micro-irrigation PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojana was launched.

Aims

→ To ~~promote~~ reduce water use efficiency increase

→ "Per drop more crop"

→ "Har khet to pani" Accessibility

→ Micro irrigation fund.

उम्मीदवारों के इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture

1. Reduced input cost for farmers.
2. No weeds growing → (reduction of fertilisers (insecticides, pesticides)) → Savings.
3. reduced water erosion & water pollution
4. Soil fertility not lost.
5. support for laying up micro irrigation to farmers.

Hence currently only 39% of area is under micro-irrigation. There is need to increase it and speed up the PM-Krishi sinchayi Yojana to make Agriculture profitable & sustainable.

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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PSIDS (pacific Small Island Developing States) are small Island Nation in pacific region and face the chance of submerging due to climate change.

e.g Samoa, Solomon Island, IPCC-6th Report

India's India-pacific ocean Strategy shows India's increasing interest in pacific.

Vast resources	technical Expertise
① Blue economy	→ Solar, wind energy
② 15 Agro climatic zones	→ Renewable energy expertise
③ coal & petroleum	→ climate resilent Technology
④ large demographic dividend.	→ climate smart Agriculture
	→ Space Advancement Isro, Chandrayaan

Biotech

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Help SIDS in impact of climate change

① Help in renewable energy
↳ Hydrogen energy Mission.
↳ Solar Mission, ISA (Solar Alliance)

② Help in Blue economy → fisheries
tidal, ocean thermal energy.

③ fighting waste → Bioremediation
↳ pyrolysis

④ Agriculture → Nano liquid urea.

⑤ Health → Biotechnology, vaccines → diseases.

⑥ Help in Disaster management →
CDRI, drought Toolbox etc
as India also faces same disasters → marine heat wave, → cyclone, → Tsunamis
Hence India can help and
make presence in pacific But alone efforts
wont work a collective action of (SDG-17)
global lens needed to stop Global
warming.

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्तंभ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nearly 70% of India's population is prone to some form of disaster

NDMA.

Recently DMP-MoPR was finalised under which District management Plan and panchayat level management Plan will be made.

Key components

① Plan to fight disaster by community input. (as they are first responders).

② Support from voluntary community e.g. Apada Mitra.

③ capacity Building framework for "Disaster fighters"

④ Development of village infrastructure resiliency

Rationale behind the Plan

① Disaster can be tackled at the ground level

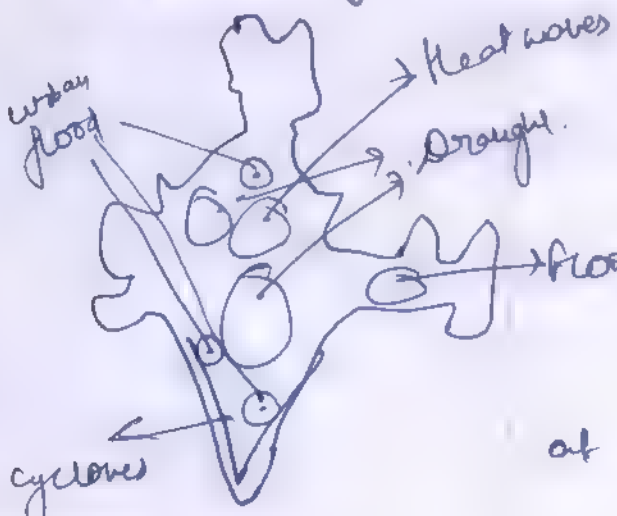
↳ First responder to disaster NDRF, SDRF comes late.

② Reduction in response time

③ Saw of lines pole infrastructure

④ Disaster ready community.

⑤ IPCC 6th Report said frequency & intensity will increase in future.



Hence disaster resilience at grass root level will help more than at ~~bott~~ top.

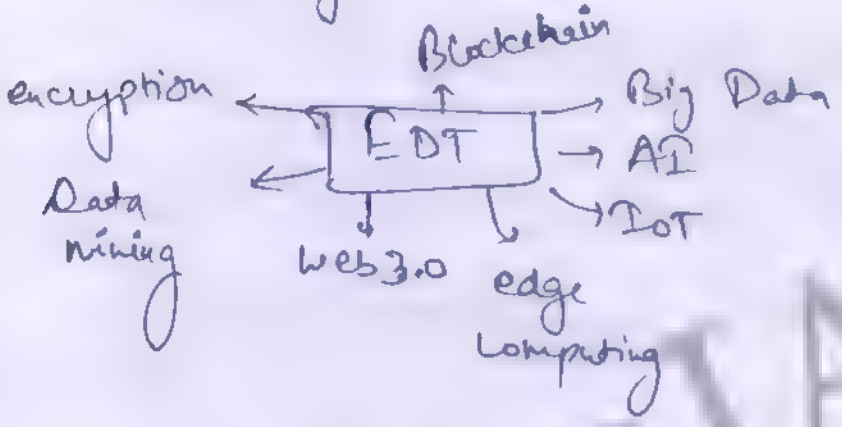
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging & Disruptive technologies refers to the new age technology including new technologies



Internal security implications by State & Non State Actors using EDT

① Promotion of Anonymous HAWALA transactions via cryptocurrency

② increase in money laundering (2-3% GDP of world) due to Dark web Blockchain Technology.

③ Increase in cyber Terrorism

↳ recruitment on whatsapp (encrypted) by ISIS.

④ use by over ground workers to share security details

↳ Social media. to Jaish e Mohammad in Kashmir.

⑤ Connectivity on [Dark web] using 'The Onion Ring' promotes cyber-warfare.

→ Hydra Banned by Germany

⑥ critical Infrastructure disruption

→ Mumbai power cut, Kudankulam attack

Hence govt should adopt

NASCOM → [Data security strategy] by Security Council of India

& amendment in IT Act to stop these threats on Internal security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian exports in world defence trade accounted only 3%. Defence Ministry.

Impediments in Boosting defence exports

(1) old Technology is used in Indian defense products.

(2) Incompetitive to US, Russia, Israel products. Su-300, Mig-29.

(3) less GERD (R&D/GDP) = 0.6% GDP only as compared to US → 10%+

(4) less involvement of private sector in defence.

(5) Lack of diversity in products.

Steps taken by Govt

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Defence Acquisition Procedure 2020.

② Defence corridors. →

③ PLI scheme under Atmanirbhar Bharat project.

④ NSIL, New Space India Limited & IN Space to boost investment.

⑤ India - philepines deal of Brahmos missile $400 M.

⑥ HAL → Tejas, Vikram etc.

Hence defence exports needs to be diversified from guns & secure tanks & increase in GERD near around 4-5% GDP is required.

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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris. refers to the unused or retired parts of satellites, stations in outer space. Currently there are only 1300/27000 working satellites. and rest are unused.

Multiple Issues with space Debris

① Disruption of satellites & communication and loss to economy.

▷ Starlink 1000 satellites may be disrupted.

② Kessler Syndrome → more collisions will follow if there is collision.

③ Threat to ISS (International space

(station)

4) Threat to humans who are in space or in ISS

↳ "Gravity movie man died from space debris"

(5) Makes costlier for developing countries to use space as developed can clean the debris

Initiatives

(1) Open Space Treaty 1967

(2) UNCPUOS (UN committee on peaceful use of outer space)

(3) US's debris clean project "Astro carta" & guidelines for space debris.

Hence as countries are exploring more mission (Chandrayaan-3) Outer space should be cleared for. drastic use.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ONDC: A/c MeiTy open Network Digital Commerce is an open intermediary platform where producers can directly sell their products to consumers

producer → Amazon → consumer

platform dependent way

FPO's, farmer producers → Amazon, Flipkart, E-bay → consumers

ONDC new model.

ONDC as inclusive & accessible for consumers

① Inclusive → By bringing prices down as now there will be competition → more choices → reduced cost

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Hence normal man can also use it and buy things at low rates.

(3) Transparency will be ensured. & firms will cut the rates of goods due to competition

▷ No monopoly of Amazon.

(4) Accessibility to various diverse sources.

If one searches for product; not only Amazon But from all Brands Flipcart etc also comes.

(5) Freedom of choice increases as more goods, more platforms on single portal.

Hence ONDC will not benefit consumers but also small producers. Hence MeITY will bring it as soon as possible. Currently it is pilot project in various cities.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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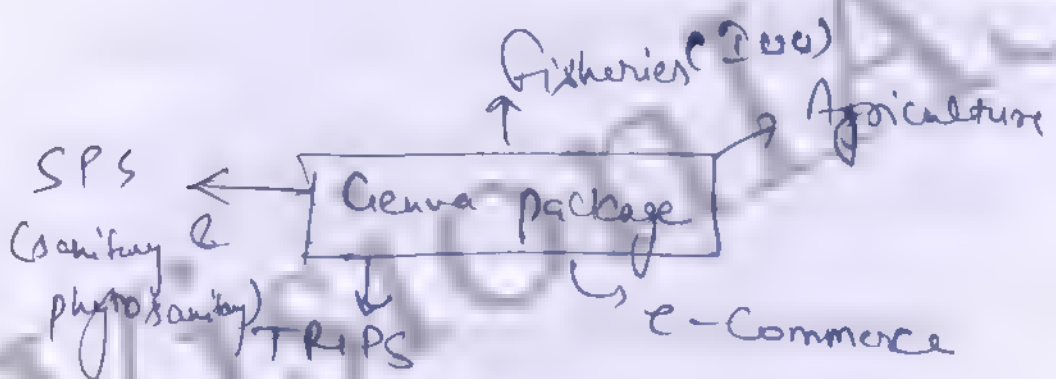
Recently At the 12th Ministerial Conference the Geneva package was introduced by WTO.



Fisheries package

① Under developed & Developing Countries to be given the option to subsidy to fisherman

in their EEZ (exclusive economic zone) for 4 years.

(2) Developed countries will not provide the subsidy on IUU (illegal, unregulated, unregistered) fisheries.

(3) & Take measures to reduce IUU fisheries

Concerns by India

(1) Discrimination of Developed countries as they provide high subsidy.

(2) 4 year Time period is very low period for developing

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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& underdeveloped countries for giving subsidy.

③ Because their fishery sector is not developed and need protection.

④ SPS clause to avoid export of fisheries from developing countries (on Health basis).

Also India's other concerns

↳ Stockholding for domestic use (wheat)

↳ e-Services custom duty exemption

↳ TRIPs only vaccine waiver.

↳ MSP solution

Hence at 13th ministerial conference following issues needs to be resolved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently India is heavily focussing on Infrastructure projects to reduce logistics cost. (12-13% GDP)

For this govt is adopting the mix models (PPP models) of Investment → BOTT, BOLT, HAM.

Recently HAM model has become viable for Govt. In this model govt & private both shares the input cost (60% private, 40% Govt)

→ private maintains the project & collects the revenue for few years).

→ Then after full payment return it back.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

HAM's Advantage in construction sector

① Construction sector includes contracting of project under NPI or other scheme → Highways
→ Toll taxes etc.
→ SEZ Buildings

② Faster delivery of Projects.

③ Increased efficiency of project & labour.

④ The domain expertise of private is utilised for Good planning.

⑤ Increase in govt revenue

⑥ reduction in Fiscal deficit (FRBM)

⑦ Employment generation and Boost to economic activity

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Moderation of Interest

① Lack of Trust between Govt & private sector → COVID pandemic
→ profit guarentee is not assured for private

② Slowdown in the economy

③ Reduction in FIE / FPI.

④ low output and high input cost.

⑤ private goal → profit
Govt goal → welfare
Clash of interest

As Kelkar Committee suggested that private sector should be taken into confidence and together will boost economy to reach 5 Trillion economy

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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP refers to Minimum Support Price that is declared by CAE (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs) on (22+1) crops before the sowing season.

Aims

① For farmers → To ensure minimum income guarantee on their crop.

② To save from inflation or supply-demand disruption.

③ For food distribution (NFSA).

Not Economically sustainable

① FPO was suffering a huge loss (more 2 lakh crore) due to MSP

2022 Budget

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Demotivates private investment

(3) Institutional issues → APMC's monopoly & no new entries.

(4) Against innovation. & large scale cooperative farming

Not Agro-ecologically sustainable

(1) Due to Green Revolution (wheat & rice) soils are facing Nutrient loss. Salinity in Western India.

(2) High NPK ratio (4:2:1) ideal in soils leads to reduced productivity.

(3) As given on 2 crops only (mostly wheat & rice it leads to pollution as rice → water intensive
→ GHG emission
→ Stubble Burning.

(4) Reduced millets production that keep soil fertility.

Alternative Approaches

(1) Direct subsidy to farmers e.g PM-KISAN. Odisha - KALIA scheme. [Greenbox - WTO]

(2) No discrimination among crops. as wheat, rice are promoted due to populist measures.

▷ Haryana → subsidy on nutrient crops (pulses)

(3) Investment in Agriculture & Infrastructure e.g. 0.6% GDP is spent on R&D.

(4) ensure Availability on Kisan credit cards for loans

Hence to have environment & economic sustainable these approaches to be followed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has enacted NFSA (National Food security Act) 2013 to provide food to poor in India.

Buffer Stock policy

① Centre Govt maintains Buffer Stock to meet unforseen emergency needs & to distribute

② via PDS (public distribution system)

③ FCI (Food corporation of India) buys food grains usually wheat & rice at MSP (minimum support price.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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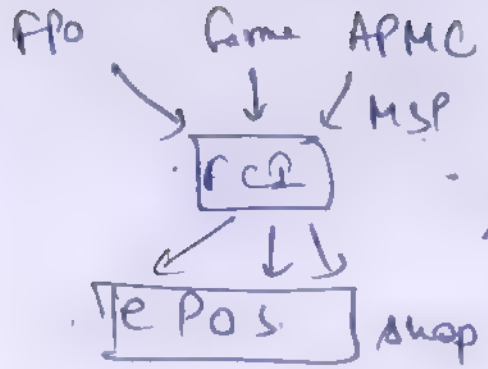
(4)



Distribution of

e POS point of sale shops at fair price ₹1, 2 for wheat & rice to 80 crore benficiaries under NFSA (PDS) Act 2013.

But it is argued that country is overflooded by food grains at warehouses.

(5) Reasons

(1) Lack of cold storage facilities → leads to wastage & rotten food products.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Lack of Accountability & Transparency

(3) Leakages in targetting & Corruption in the system.

(4) Improper food management by warehouses & FCI

Way Ahead

(1) FCI, warehouse corporation of India to build cold storage facilities.

(2) ensure No leakages

(3) proper use of chemicals to avoid rotten

Hence these measures help country to reach the goal of "Antyodya"

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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को, इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As India is preparing to improve Blue economy, ports play a vital role in doing so.

Mega Ports by 2047 & Blue economy

1. Help improve exports. → fisheries
2. Reduced logistics cost (44th rank in LPI Logistic perform Index)
3. going for economic of scale.
4. Increase income & removal of poverty.

But Indian ports facs some challenges →

① lack of coordination among State govt & central govt. (13 major ports only)

② Institutional issues

↳ lack of funding

↳ lack of vision for ports.

③ low private sector investment in industry.

④ lack of economy of scale for Blue economy

▷ fishermen do primitive & subsistence fisheries No commercial fisheries.

⑤ Lack of infrastructure (Advanced)

poor old infra cant meet needs of 21st century.

Hence the need is to address the such issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial measures

1. Develop ports by PPP project private
   ↳ efficiency, economy of scale;
2. coordination among state & central govt. → increased speed of projects.
3. ensure proper funding to ports
4. Go for economy of scale.
5. "draft [Blue economy] vision for ports to be followed

Hence when India wants to become a developed country by 2047 port sector can be catalyst.

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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A/c World Inequality Report Top 50% of rich population accounts for more than 80% of the carbon emissions.

Inequality in income & wealth & Carbon inequality

① use of more resources by rich.
Per Capita emission of US = 10 times of India.

② use of Transportation, A.C.'s & other infra by rich.

③ poor doesnt have much resources hence very low emissions.

④ dependence on fossil fuel is high (85% energy is from fossil in world).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of addressing carbon inequality for India

1. Environment justice in the world as cumulative emissions of western countries is very high

2. low spending on renewable energy
   if efforts by developed countries
   ↳ Access to Special climate fund.
   ↳ Access to Technology.

3. No trickle down effect on poor as cut in fossil → low energy
   ↓
   poverty ← low employment

4. SBDS shared But differentiated responsibilities principle would not put much burden on people.

5. Reduction in climate pollution.

Ways How to achieve

(1) Following of rules & conventions properly
- ▷ Break Through Agenda, Methane Pledge
- ▷ Dedicated funding to Climate fund.

(2) Following of Negative zero emission by developed countries.

(3) Developing countries to be given time as they need economic development.

(4) use of Renewable energy → solar, wind → hydrogen

(5) Nature Based solutions.

(6) Transfer of technology, resources, capacity Building of developing countries

Hence COP-28 (egypt) can be a very good occasion for reducing the inequalities as it leads to Climate justice in world.

उत्तरपत्रों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In last 5 years India has witnessed many landslides in Himalyas (Kangra 2021) in western ghats (Maharashtra, Kerala).

IPCC Report 6, also said that such events are going to increase and intensity it.

Development Paradigm not modified

(1.) Unsustainable Development in Himalyan areas (Young fold mountain)
▷ Infrastructure Development.
Char Dham.

(2) large illegal mining in western Ghats & NE (rat hole mining)

increase risk of landslide in monsoon

(3) AIL to CAG Report EIA clearences are rejected in only 2% cases. despite Not following norms.

(4) No followed recommendation of Kasturirangan, Gadgil committee Report on western Ghats.

(5) Lack of Structural Disaster risk reduction Infrastructure suggested by Sendai framework, CDRI

- Houses in western ghats
- Hotels in Himalyas.

(6) Construction beyond carrying capacity of ecosystem.

However Govt has followed a roadmap of landslide by NDMA guidelines.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Hazard zonation mapping

② Capacity Building

③ Structural measures → Infrastructures projects

④ Non Structural mgmt

↳ Housing schemes, shelters.

⑤ Climate change & landslide.

But still a lot needs to be done as.

↳ No breach of carrying capacity of ecosystem

↳ Focus of proactive from reactive infrastructure.

↳ CRA rules to be followed

Hence to avoid loss of livelihood & infrastructure, Govt should follow the steps to reduce risk of landslides.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

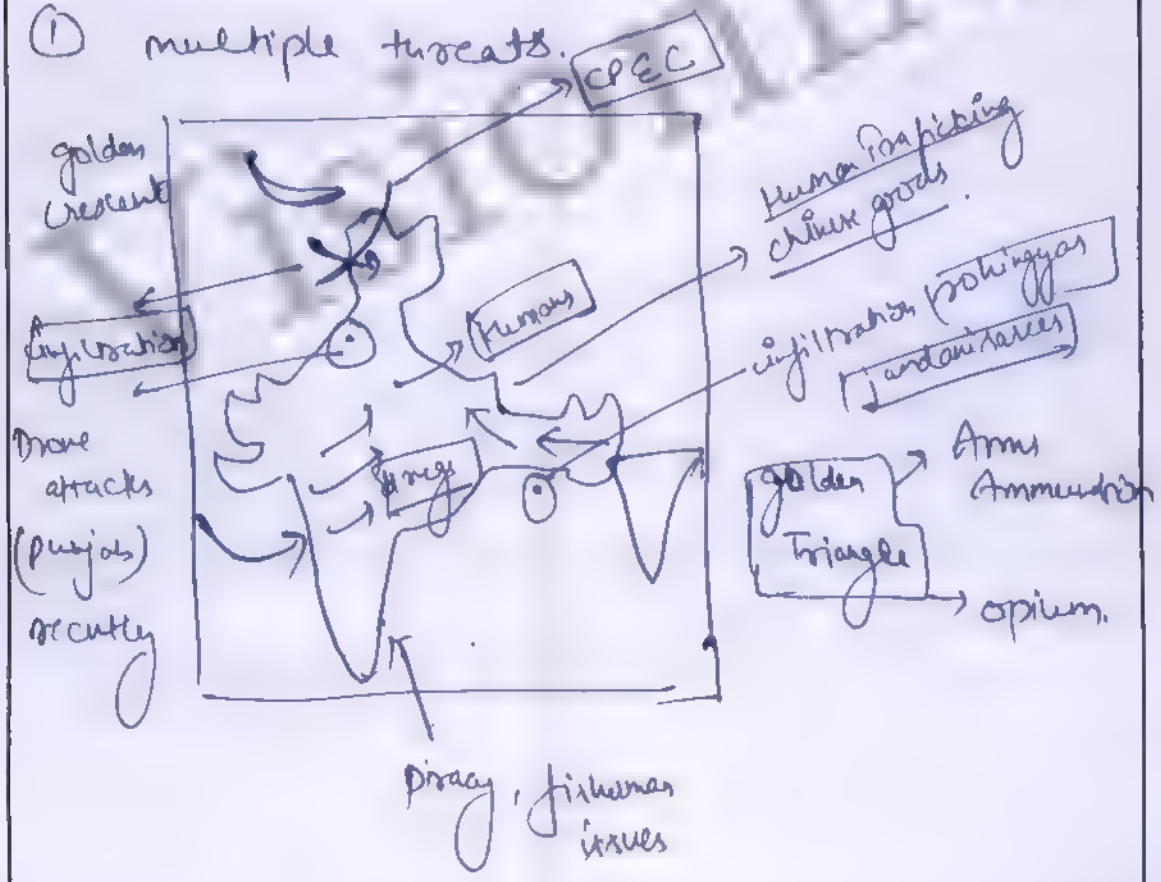
India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India shares its Border with 7 Countries and Borders are very important for Internal security of country.

Need for Smart Border Mgmt

① multiple threats.



(2) As per Global Drugs Report India consumes largest opium in world.

(3) To stop drugs Trafficking, Human Trafficking, Infiltration (examples on map)

(4) To ensure National Threats by China e.g CPEC, Galwan, Stand off Pangong lake

(5) Role of State & Non State Actors & Over ground workers to be curbed e.g Jaish-e Mohammad. Hizbul Mujahideen.

Initiatives Taken by Govt

(1) Vibrant Village Programme in Border Areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② CIBMS (comprehensive Border managmt System with Bangladesh, Myanmar etc.

③ Document check on FMR (free movement regime)

④ Ammended rules of BSF (50km) to check cross Border crime.

⑤ Exemption from EIA, Forest Act 1980 for Infrastructure in Border areas.

⑥ use of GAGAN for marine Borders (satellite)

Hence Border mgmt is very crucial for security & sovereignty of Nation.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money Laundering comprises of about 2-3% of Global GDP

: IMF Report

Money laundering refers to the use of illegal money by illegal means and use it as legal currency

3 Steps

Placement → Layering → Integration

illegal sources → Collected → in the system → Collection → to formal market for use

Globalisation & money laundering

① Increase in Digital payments & Trans Border transactions.

▷ Human Trafficking, Drug Trafficking

Golden Triangle, Crescent

(2) using of Dark web, Deep Net, The onion ring. Cryptocurrencies etc.

(3) Hard to trace the transactions due to Anonymity → AI, IoT → Big Data.

Initiatives At National Level

(1) Recently SC in Vijay Madanlal case made it as Non-bailable offence.

(2) PMLA 2002 (Prevention of Money Laundering Act).

Section-3 → Defines Money laundering

(3) Changes in UAPA & NIA to Include money laundering as one of crime

(4) Benami Transaction Act

(5) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act

(6) Foreign Exchange Management Act

(7) Tax on cryptocurrencies (30%)

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

At International Level

1. Vienna convention on money laundering
2. FATF (Financial Action Task Force) by G-7 to tackle (40 + members)
   - AML → Anti money laundering
   - CFT → counter financing of Terror
   - Grey List, Black List
3. DTAA agreements among countries
   India - Singapore
4. IMF & World Bank keeps an eye on money laundering.

Hence money laundering is a serious global Threat which needs to be addressed by global cooperation (SDG-17).

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initially India was hesitant to use the outer space by developed countries and demanded for equal opportunity.

India's project were not very fast but recently India has proposed various project

- Gaganyaan → 1 manned, → 2 unmanned. Mission on moon.
- Chandrayaan – 3
- Aditya – 1 (solar mission)
- NAVIC

Past Assumptions of India

1. Lower use of outer space
2. Equal opportunity for all.

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③ No advanced missions that can harm outer space.

Artemis Accord refers to the doctrines of principles to be used for outer space and exploration of satellites by various countries.

India stand India have objected to some of points of the Accord as India feels they are undemocratic, promotes oligopoly & undue advantage to developed countries.

No space justice →.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India promotes UNCPUOS & open Space Treaty 1967. and demands That all countries should use outer space

↳ responsibility
↳ Not create debris
↳ Militarization of space shouldn't be there

For that India had developed a New NESST wing in foreign ministry (New & emerging scientific Technologies)

Hence India stand on outer space in of democratic use.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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